CAROLINA OBSERVER

And

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1823. [NO. 15.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of one dollar a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
2 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 lb. Bonnet Wire,
2 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO.

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

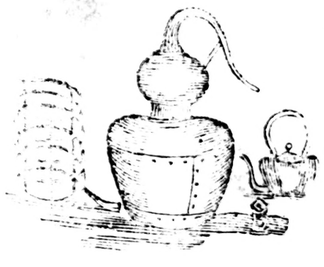
HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also, Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established the

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches, and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,

Stills, of various sizes;

Old stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.

Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.

John. M Dobbin

August 6, 1823.—8wt17

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at A. W. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 4:6m.

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale

N B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards,
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

VALUABLE LANDS IN EAST FLORIDA,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C. }
July 15 1823. } 7tf-S1p

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

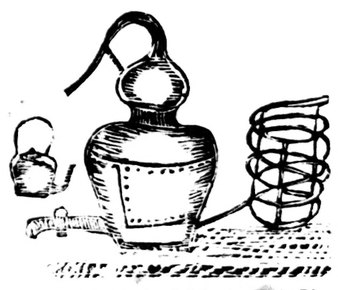
Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty-dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 28, 1823. } 10tt

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW RETREAT AND CONFECTIONARY,

Three doors east of the Post-Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction

They in end keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz:

Cordials	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love,	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Burgamot,
Oil Cloves,	Peppermint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.

	Sugar Plumbs.
Wines,	Cinnamon,
Mead,	Peppermint,
Ice Cream,	Caraway,
Raisins,	Coriander,
Bounce,	Purseed, and
Pastry,	Almond.
Nuts, &c. &c.	

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.

N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes. 10*

CHAS. SMITH & Co

Book Store.

JNO. MCRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS*, in the different departments of literature and science; among which are the following:

Theology, Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Meikle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley's Theology, Memors of Rev. A. Fuller, Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life from the New-Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common, &c &c.

History, Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domestic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works, Salamagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavalier, Minstrel Love, Seventy-Six. Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels, Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Giuseppino, Happiness, Idle Man, Dr Syntax's Tour, Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models, Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.

LAW.—Vesey's Chancery Reports, 20 vols, Phillip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest,

Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice, Ewel's Medical Compendium, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Crises of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.

Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Romæ Antiquities, Selectæ Profanis, Viri Romæ Historiæ Sacræ, Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schrevelli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Simson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jamieson's Logic, Duncan's do. Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willett's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology, Universal History, Roman Antiquities, Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History, Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers, adapted to the use of scholars in the United States, with engraved illustrations.

Also—Atlases, Prints, Blank Books, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter paper, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates, Lead and Slate Pencils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.

August 6, 1823.—3wt17

LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c' By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and pecuiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON.	JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET.	SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN.	S. JONES.

New York, June, 1823.

☞ These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

To Rent,

A comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Aug. 11, 1823.——11*

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do. (prime.)
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

July 2, 1823.——10tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

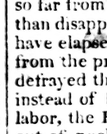
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

North-Carolina Register, AND UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M DOBBIN

June 12.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are informed that I am authorised, in behalf of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, to insure against loss by fire.

JOHN H. HALL.

6t9.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to us made and executed by Allen Stuart, for purposes therein expressed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th of September next, six hundred and ten acres of valuable *LAND*, in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, about one hundred acres of which are now under cultivation, a dwelling-house & suitable out-houses, together with a Grist-Mill and Cotton Machine. Conditions—*Cash.* Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. McLEOD.
JOHN BLUE.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

August 13th, 1823. 4t15.

Wm Widdifield, jun.

Clock and Watch Maker, Silversmith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

DISSOLUTION Of Copartnership.

THE firm of Fitzharris & Gallop having on the 15th day of this inst. dissolved by mutual consent, the books and accounts of said concern are in the hands of L. Fitzharris, who alone is authorised to collect the same and grant discharges.

L. FITZHARRIS,
ALEX GALLOP.

All persons indebted to the said concern of Fitzharris and Gallop, are hereby requested to come forward and settle their respective balances with the subscriber without delay. The remaining stock of said firm, consisting of a handsome assortment of dry and fancy Goods, together with a supply of Groceries, &c. is offered for sale at reduced prices, and upon accommodating terms, by

L. FITZHARRIS.

4t15.

Absconded Apprentice.

HEZEKIAH DAVIS, an indented apprentice to the subscriber. He is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and somewhat of a feminine voice. Wore away a black hat, a brown jacket and light pantaloons; no shoes on. He left his employment on the 23d instant. No thanks or charges will be given for his delivery; but the public are warned, as he is very light fingered, and those who run the risk of harboring him, will not only lose their generosity, but be dealt with according to law.

C. LOOMIS.

13*

State of No. Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day, Shadrick Jones personally appeared before me, Hugh Smith one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, and made oath that he held a note of hand on Thomas Gregory, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, due the 30th of April, 1823; also, one do. of one hundred dollars, due about the 25th of December, 1819, with a credit of eleven dollars on the said note, on Redick Jones; which said two notes the said Shadrick Jones has lost or mislaid, so that he cannot now lay his hand on them, and that he has never sold or transferred them to any person.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th August, 1823. his
SHADRICK ✕ JONES,
mark.

TEST,
HUGH SMITH, *J. P.*

N. B.—I forewarn any person from trading for the said notes, or paying them to any person but myself.

SHADRICK JONES.

August 14, 1823.—3t 16

A Few Copies

Of "*The Island, or Christian and his Comrades,*" a new work, by Lord Byron, just received and for sale at the Book Store of J. MacRae.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt, for sale by
J. HUSKE.

August 22, 1823 3wt15

C. & P Mallett.

HAVE just received, on consignment, an elegant *CHARIOTTE*, a *BAROUCHE*, and several light and fashionable *GIGS.*—Also,

25 bls. loaf and lump Sugar,
50 do. prime Muscovado do.—and
10 tons of Swedes Iron, assorted.

September 4, 1823.—4t17.

Wanted,

AS apprentices to the Hatting Business, two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, and of correct and industrious habits. To such good encouragement will be given. If application be made within four months. Boys from the country would be preferred.

JAMES E. GEE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1823.—3t15.

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 1.

Foreign news.—By the arrival on Saturday evening of the ship *Florida*, Marack; the packet ship *Orbit*, Tinkham, and the packet ship *Corinthian*, Davies, all from Liverpool, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 24th July. The two first named ships sailed on the 18th, and the latter on the 25th July.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The Paris dates are two days later than those furnished by our last arrival from Havre, but the accounts from Spain have been principally anticipated by advices from these places of a more recent date. In the French papers of the 20th July, it is stated that the army beseiging Cadiz had retired from St. Mary's to Xeres, in consequence of several reverses which Gen. Bourmont had experienced in the vicinity of Seville. This confirms the intelligence previously received, that some affairs of consequence had occurred between Madrid and Cadiz, which had terminated unfavorably to the invaders. Letters from Bayonne of a late date, represent the guerilla parties as so active and enterprizing in the vicinity of Madrid, that the Duke d'Angoulême was at one time in danger of being carried off by a party of them while promenading in the environs of that city. On the authority of letters from the same place, it is stated, that the "Prince had given orders to gen. Bordesoulle and Bourmont to withdraw from Andalusia, and to concentrate their troops in the neighbourhood of Madrid, the tranquillity of which does not seem to be secure. —Some even pretend that secret orders have been given for the whole army to return beyond the Ebro. It is further added, that General Bourch, having suffered severely, has retreated to Valladolid; and that M. de Murtignac is going immediately to Paris to give an account of the state of affairs in Spain." Other letters say that the number of sick in the French army was increasing to an alarming degree. These statements, as they mostly appear in the French papers, seem to justify the opinion, that the invaders have been caught in the snare laid for them by the Spanish Cortes.—A letter dated "Lisbon, July 21st," received at Boston, contains the following passage, strictly corroborative of this view of the subject:—"Col. Watson and Major Bristo assured me, that if the most intelligent and best friend to the Spanish cause could have been allowed to mark out the proceeding and management of the French Army, he could not have proposed a system more favorable to Spain than had been pursued thus far, by the French army and their allies, "*the troops of the faith*," as the insurgents are called." The same writer says, that "from all our latest accounts Spain rather *looks up*, and strong hopes are entertained of her ultimate success. The prospects of the Spanish government in relation to money have improved lately, and there is a probability of their succeeding in obtaining sufficient loans."

On the other hand, if we believe the Paris papers, the defection of Morillo has been put beyond all doubt by his joining Gen. Bourck, and delivering up Lugo to the French. It is also said that the invaders had commenced or were about to commence, the bombardment of Corunna, in which there is 6000 men, commanded by Sir Robert Wilson and Gen. Quiroga. The English general appears to have been welcomed with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants on his arrival in Gallicia. Public honors had been paid him in all the principal towns, and the Cortes had conferred on him the rank of Lieutenant General in the Spanish service. The Governor of Corunna, Vigo, on hearing the intention of the enemy, immediately announced his determination to resist the invaders with all the means in his power. It was reported at Lisbon, on the 24th July, that an important battle had been fought near Corunna in which the French had been defeated.

With regard to Cadiz, the London Sun of the 21st July says, that the next accounts from that place "are expected to announce the liberation of the king." The precise meaning of this expression we are at a loss to divine, unless it has reference to some private arrangement between the British government and the Cortes respecting the custody of the person of Ferdinand. The late correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Minister of the Regency at Madrid, (including a letter from the Duke d'Angouleme) had been laid before both houses of the British Parliament, from which it appears, that the former returned the following answer to the Don: "The King, my master, having a minister-resident near the person of his Catholic Majesty, cannot receive a communication of this description; and it is, therefore, not consistent with my duty to lay before the King the letter addressed to his Majesty, which I have the honor herewith to return." One thing, at least, is evident from this explicit declaration, that whatever may be the secret wishes of the British cabinet, it has no desire to make it understood that it favors the views of the French government.

A report was in circulation in the French papers, that Mina was dead. But this proved to be unfounded. A gentleman who visited Corunna in the Royal George Steam Packet, now established between England and Spain, writes as follows, under date June the 21st:—"I have just been introduced to the wife of General Mina, a fascinating and elegant young woman; she showed me several letters from her husband; my imperfect knowledge of the language betrayed me into an expression of doubt as to his sincerity.—I shall never forget the enthusiasm which lit up her expressive features, when, with tears in her eyes, she appealed to the many sacrifices he had made, and was still making; his well known principles, and, above all, to the devotion and discipline of his troops, who had served with and under him during the last war, and who, during the present one, had carried more destruction to the armies of France than the whole of the other Spanish forces united. Encouraged by the presence of her family, and, perhaps, anxious to impress on her English acquaintances the great services her husband had rendered to the cause, she threw an interest over the scene which I shall never forget, and which I feel myself quite unable to describe."

The French papers say, the negociations had been entered on for the surrender of St. Sebastians, which had been broken off in consequence of the invaders refusing to allow the garrison to march out with the honors of war. This we very much doubt.

The Duke de Rochefoucault, in consequence of expressing his disapprobation of the rigid proceedings of the French government, against persons suspected of entertaining free principles, had been dismissed from the high offices he held.

The weather in Paris had been most remarkable, and through the month of July there had been scarcely any summer. There had not been a day for the last two months, without rain. The thermometer of Fahrenheit in general was under 60.

The following is a list of the French papers published in Paris, with the amount of the number of copies printed:—Constitutionel, 17,000 to 18,000; Journal des Debats, 11,000; Journal de Paris, 8000; Courier Francais, 5000; The Moniteur, 4000; Journal du Commerce, 4000; Quotidienne, 3500; Drapeau Blanc, 3500; Gazette de France, 2200; Pilote and Etoile, together, about 4000; Oriflamme, 500.—These are all daily papers: no weekly newspaper or three-day newspaper is published in Paris.

PORTUGAL.

It is mentioned in the London papers, as a curious fact, that an application had been made by the Portuguese Government to the Dutch Consul, at Lisbon, for a copy of the Constitution of the Netherlands, granted in the year 1814, under the auspices of England. The Consul, not having a copy in his possession—nor contemplating, perhaps, the possibility of such a request—had written to his Court to obtain one perfectly correct, and well authenticated. This seeming anxiety, however, to give the Portuguese a Constitution does not appear to have had the effect intended; for, by a late arrival at Boston, accounts have been received from Lisbon so late as the 24th July, that there was a considerable disunion in the Portuguese Cabinet; that several distinguished individuals had been arrested; and a loyal Portuguese Magistrate had stated that those who cried "El Rei Absoluto," did not wish a King with power to make the laws and execute them.—The paralized situation into which Portugal has been placed through the influence of foreign gold, is much to be regretted on account of the injury which it does to the common cause. But should Spain succeed in driving out the invaders, the Portuguese sovereign will be glad to return that constitution which was approved by his people, and which he himself had adopted, and solemnly sworn to maintain at all hazards.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The inhabitants of Thessaly are stated in recent accounts, to have revolted against the Turks—Letters from Constantinople, of the 11th June, state that the Porte, in consequence of having received authentic information of the organization of the new government of the Morea, had begun to abandon the delusion which led it to expect early to subdue that country Lord Strangford's threat, to bring down the animadversion of all the European powers on the Divan, for not checking the capture of free vessels under the Russian flag, had been treated with no regard by the Turkish government. Advices from Trieste of the 24th June, after mentioning the arrival of the fleet under Captain Pacha at Port Oliveto and Mytilene, state that he sent in a flag of truce to these places with a paternal letter from the Patriarch of Constantinople, inviting the inhabitants to submit. It was immediately returned with this answer, that "they did not acknowledge him, as he had not been chosen by the Holy Synod; that he was but an instrument of the oppression of Greece; that they would defend themselves to the last extremity rather than submit, and that they never would accept this proposal."

Subsequent accounts (June 27th) mention, that a vessel had arrived at Trieste from Smyrna, bringing intelligence of the Turkish fleet having been seen near Capo d'Oro, and that they treated as an enemy every ship that came near it, from fear of the Greek fire-ships. In Samos and Hydra, the women had taken arms, and sworn to prefer death to slavery.—The *Oriental Spectator* of May 29th, has an article from Larissa of May 2, which gives the Greeks an army of 40,000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An uncommon bustle had taken place at Chatham docks, in consequence of a peremptory order which had been received for fitting out the whole of the ships in the Medway, and placing them immediately on the *war establishment*. It is added, that a similar order had been given for equipping the whole of the British ships of war in commission; and such was the hurry to complete the equipment of the Revenge 74, Admiral Neale, for the Mediterranean, that the men of the preventive service were ordered to be drafted to make up her regular complement. Connecting this circumstance with the fact of the Turkish government having seized and detained a number of merchant vessels belonging to England and other European powers, it might be supposed that this armament had been ordered for the purpose of forcing compliance with the demands, which had been unsuccessfully made for their restoration. By the last accounts from Constantinople, 13 vessels under different flags were detained at the arsenal, and the Turks had become so insolent as to order two European brokers to be seized and punished with the bastinado, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their ministers. However far Russia might feel disposed to go in submitting to insults from the Ottoman government, we apprehend that neither the English nor the Austrian minister will hesitate, in such circumstances, to chastise a power who sets at defiance every principle of justice, and tramples on the rights of humanity. Instead of these two powers, as was the case last year, appearing as the mediators between Russia and the Porte, we should not be surprised if they now assumed the character of belligerents. What course Alexander would feel disposed to pursue in that event, would be a matter of curious speculation.

But the British government may have assumed a warlike attitude from a different cause.—Various circumstances have transpired to induce a persuasion that ministers do not look on the French interference in the affairs of Spain with a very cordial eye. According to the declarations of Louis, it was merely a *modification* of the Spanish constitution that he aimed at. But, from the proceedings of the Regency at Madrid, it appears that it is the intention of this junto to restore the ancient despotism, by which all the commercial relations entered into with foreign nations during the last 20 years, would be broken asunder. To the commerce of G Britain this would be a terrible blow, and completely defeat the object she had in view by maintaining a neutrality.—Should ministers have become satisfied, that France intends to support the mad pretensions of the Regency, we have not the least doubt that a war with that country and England will be the consequence.

Whichever of these objects may be contemplated by the British Government, the course it has so suddenly adopted of placing the whole of her navy in commission on a *war footing*, evidently shows that some hostile operation was meditated.

The Paris papers assert, that Mr. Canning is the person who lately sent five thousand pounds sterling to the committee for managing the subscription for the Spanish Patriots, without giving his name; and that this example would be followed by a number of the ministerial party who were opposed to the war.

The riots in Ireland had not abated. Nine of the rioters had been sentenced to death at Cork.

The government had determined on sending convicts in future to Bermuda.

About 600 emigrants, chiefly ruined farmers from the south of Ireland, had sailed from Cork, accompanied by a government agent, for Canada.

The American ship Falcon, with Charles Bonaparte and lady on board, sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of July. He is said to bear a striking resemblance to the Emperor Napoleon. When at the Royal Hotel, he presented to Mr. Wilkinson, (foreign clerk to Messrs. Foxes & Co.) a very handsome ring, as a mark of respect for his kind attention, and also gave him four doubloons towards the Spanish subscription. When asked in what name the donation should be registered, he replied, "in that of Charles Bonaparte."

The consumption of Cotton in G. Britain, is now computed at 11,000 bales per week, making a weekly increase of 600 bales upon the consumption of last year.

Two persons, Lt. Col. Hull and Mr. Bax, have arrived in London by an overland route from India. They travelled through Egypt, thence to Malta and Sicily, and through Italy, Switzerland, and France. The journey occupied nearly nine months.

A letter has been received in England from the captain of the Rawlins, dated at sea, June 26, lat. 36 20, N. long. W. bound to Leghorn, with Iturbide, the ex-Emperor of Mexico, his family and suite, on board.

The number of foreign eggs imported into Great Britain last year, was 50,654,025. Amount of duty on them 17,587*l.* 16s.

The Dutch, on their second voyage to China, carried dried sage in exchange for teas; 3 or 4 pounds of tea were given for one of sage.

His B. M sloop of war Alacrity had arrived at Portsmouth from Valparaiso, with one million of dollars for merchants' account; weight 43 tons 6 cwt.

Total value of the gold moneys coined in Great Britain from January 1, to December 31, 1822, 5,356,787*l.* 12s. 6d. Total value of the new silver moneys coined from January 1 to December 31, 1822, 31,430*l.* 7s. 1 1-2d.

A number of boats and canoes were lately discovered at the bottom of Lake Doon, and several of them have been raised; they are from 16 to 22 feet long, cut out of solid oak, and are supposed to have been in the water 800 or 900 years.

About the middle of last July, at Malin-bridge, near Sheffield, a hive of bees swarmed on a woman's neck, from which they were hived without doing her the least injury.

Mr. T. George, a clock-maker, of St. Georges in the East. London, has lately invented an apparatus, which, by the sole agency of a clock, wakes the workmen and lights a candle, at any desired time of the night or morning.

The serious accident which had befallen the Pope, was occasioned by a tumble from his chair that fractured the femoral bone. He was alone at the time, but his cries brought his attendants, and he was removed to bed. The surgeons had not informed him of the fracture. On the evening of the 7th June he was seized with fever, and on the following day it was reported in Rome that his Holiness was in great danger.

Markets, Liverpool, July 23.—Cotton, Geo. 8 1-4 a 10 1-2; New Orleans, 9d a 13. Ashes, 1st, U. States, fresh Pot, 44 a 45s; Pearl, 44 a 46; Flour in bond, 30 a 33s; do sour, free, uncertain; rice, Car. 19 a 23; tar, 13 a 16.

REPORTED BATTLE.

The slips we have from New-York, state that the ship Orbit, on the 20th of August, in lat. 42 2, long. 63, W. spoke brig Susan, 26 days from Lisbon for Boston—informed us that a battle had been fought between the French and Spanish armies, in which the former were defeated, with great loss, near Corunna.

The Susan has arrived at Boston, and the *Palladium* says—"Captain Winsor, who has arrived in a short passage from Lisbon, left town yesterday for Duxbury, before we had an opportunity of conversing with him. We understand it was reported at Lisbon that an important battle had been fought near Corunna."

MORTALITY AT SIERRA LEONE.

Extract of a letter, dated Sierra Leone, May 31.

"That dreadful scourge the *yellow fever*, has been brought into this colony by the ship Caroline, from the Mediterranean; and out of a population of about 110 Europeans, nearly *eighty* have fallen victims to this dreadful disease: upwards of 250 blacks have also died of it. Our streets are literally deserted. Among the deaths are the following:—Deputy Assistant Commissary General Brown, T. O'Meara, and J. O N. Walshe, Esqrs. and Mr. Beck; the three latter gentlemen had been many years in this country: Messrs. Keith, Wilson, Bartlett, Beck, Bunyer, Gortlett, Creighton, Hunter, MacCoy, White, Chuber, Owen, Ambrose, Marten, Partlett, Sheriff, and Glennie; Captain Fox, 2d West India regiment; Captains Langley, Pounder, and Treguier; Doct. M'Kennis; Rev. Messrs. Lane, Palmer, and Scheniels, and many others.

"While writing this, I have just learned that our worthy Chief Justice was taken with the black vomit last night, after attending the funeral of Mr. Walsh, and that he cannot live many hours. I am so alarmed that I shall leave this scene of woe tomorrow for the Isles de Loss."

IMPORTANT COLOMBIAN VICTORY.

The brig Greek, Captain Smith, arrived at Baltimore in 18 days from Curracoa, brings the following important intelligence of the success of the Colombian arms.

On the 6th of August the Spanish Frigate Constitution and Corvette Ceres arrived at Curracoa from Maracaibo—they communicate the following intelligence:—that, on the 24th July, Commodores Padilla and Beluche, commanding the Colombian squadron, consisting of brigs Independencia and Mars, and schooners Spartana and Constitution, with several smaller vessels, attacked the Spanish Flotilla, under the command of Commodore Laborde, consisting of one brig, three schooners and twenty-five gun boats. The action was severe, and ended in the almost total destruction of the Spanish squadron; the brig and schooner were blown up, and the rest captured or destroyed, with the exception of the schooner Especuladora, in which Commodore Laborde made his escape to the ships lying outside the bar. The Spaniards confess the loss of 1500 men, among whom they count 160 officers; out of 100 men landed from the Commodore's ship only eleven returned. The corvette Ceres landed also 100 men, but as she is detained to leeward by the current, it is not known what number she lost.

General Morales remained in Maracaibo with about 800 men, and short of provisions; but it is supposed he has been forced to surrender before this. His second and third in command had arrived at Curracoa in the frigate, now repairing her spars and rigging in that place.

The Dutch schooner Eliza, had arrived at Curracoa, from Maracaibo, with a number of Morales' wounded officers.—*Balt Amer.*

Summary.

The friends of Harvard University will be happy to learn, that the Library of D. B. Warden, Esq. former American Consul at Paris, has lately been purchased and presented to that institution, and is now safely arrived here. It consists of about 1300 vols. chiefly on American History, and a collection of 300 choice maps, illustrative of the same. The gentleman who has thus evinced his generous regard to public improvement, his love of good learning and his attachment to our ancient University, is Mr. Samuel A. Elliot, of Boston, who is now abroad. This addition to the Harvard Library, makes it by far the richest in the country in the department of American Antiquities and History.

Mass. Paper.

A duel was lately fought near Grand river, U. C. between Col. Norton, the famous Indian chief, and another chief of his neighbourhood, in which the former was slightly, and the latter mortally, wounded. The savages are progressing in the arts of *civilization*.

Albany Daily Adv.

LOUISVILLE, (KY.) AUG. 16.

Every mail brings us intelligence of some outrage committed by the Indians. The Missouri Intelligencer of the 22d ult. says: "It is reported that the Osage Indians have killed four men on their return from Arkansas." The loss of one of his boats had not materially retarded the march of Col. Leavenworth to the relief of Gen. Ashley.

From the returns which have reached us, we are of opinion that the convention party in Indiana, have been successful at the late election.

When Dr. Franklin had approached to the very close of his life, he reasoned thus coolly with a friend:—"Death is necessary to the constitution as sleep: we shall rise refreshed in the morning. The course of nature must soon put a period to my present mode of existence. This I shall submit to with the less regret, as having seen, during a long life, a good deal of this world, I feel a growing curiosity to become acquainted with some other, and can cheerfully, with filial confidence, resign my spirit to the conduct of that great and good Parent of mankind who created it, and who has so graciously protected and preserved me from my birth to the present hour."

Uncommon.—Samuel Rockafellow, (says the Trenton Federalist,) of the township of Alexandria, in this county, has a heifer calf, between 12 and 15 months old, which gives from three pints to a half gallon of milk per day, and has been milked from three to four months; she has never had a calf nor is she with calf, she was first milked by the children, and a fine lamb has been raised this season with the milk.

It is estimated there are about 10,000 steam engines in operation in Great Britain, averaging each the power of twenty horses. Estimating the work of one horse equal to that of six men, the acting powers of those engines will be equal to 1,200,000 men.

Water Spout.—A gentleman [illegible] sailed from N. York in February [illegible] for Buenos Ayres, gives the following description of a Water Spout:

"On the 19th of March, lat. [illegible] while seated at dinner, we were roused by the cry of—*A water spout*. The captain, mate, and sailors were much terrified——it was indeed a dreadful scene—we were lying motionless in a profound calm, not a breath of air circulated—the sea were all languid, and nothing was heard, save the terrible roaring of this stupendous column of water descending to the dark heavy clouds directly over its base. It approached with great rapidity, and threatened our vessel with immediate destruction. Fire arms were discharged in the air, the sudden jar of which broke the column a little below its centre, one half tumbling down into the cavity from whence it was raised, the other half ascending to the clouds. It was supposed to be about one quarter of a mile distant, and 50 feet in diameter."

ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) AUG. [illegible]

A few days since, a young man of the name of Smith, was [illegible] from the South Branch of the Restigouche towards Shin Creek, carrying a pack with provisions to a camp where a party which he belonged were lumbering. In following a spotted line through the woods, a very thick alder swamp, at [illegible] discovered, at a distance of [illegible] rods before him, an animal of a dark colour, coming directly towards him. Not being armed, and taking it for a bear, he instantly made for a tree, and had got up about 12 feet when the creature approached it. Having a jack knife, he immedietely cut loose the provision, in hopes that its attention would be attracted therewith; but not appearing to notice it, it sprang from the ground, and at once gained the feet of its victim, tearing off both shoes, with a part of the heel. Several times it ascended the tree about six feet from the ground which Smith was, and from the [illegible] leaped on its object, tearing the flesh from his legs and right arm in a shocking manner, endeavouring at the same time to pull him down to the ground. The last attempt it made, it gave it two wounds with his [illegible] in his neck, and which is supposed the means that prevented the animal attempting further violence, as it then disappeared. The cries of the sufferer were heard by the party in the camp, (which was distant only half a mile from the spot where he was attacked) who instantly followed the sound, and carried the lacerated comrade there. He has since been removed to town for attendance, with but faint hopes of recovery.

Since 1816, the British government have repealed £22,000,000 of annual *taxes*. An intelligent London editor adverting to this fact observes—

"It is quite absurd, therefore, to allege that Great Britain can return to war again, if occasion and national interests should require it, under the pressure of her financial embarrassments; since the simple reimposition of the above taxes, would enable her to undertake a war upon as large a scale as ever, without the aid of loans."

A Miss Schauroth, a German girl only nine years of age, has lately given seven splendid concerts in England, which the most distinguished musical amateurs were present. Her performance on the Piano Forte is said to have before astonished the Conservatori of Vienna Munich and Berlin. She executes the most difficult compositions with the greatest grace, taste and brilliancy.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The miserable town of Aleppo continues to experience earthquakes. The 9th of May, particularly, was one which spread terror among all the inhabitants of that city.

An official census of the city of Mexico, was taken in June last. The number of females was 92,[illegible] ber of males 76,008—total [illegible] —excess of females 16,[illegible]

Belzoni, the famous traveller in Egypt, was at Fez, the capital of Morocco, on the 5th May, and had obtained permission from the Emperor to join the Caravan which was to set out in a month for Timbuctoo. His design was, if he reached Timbuctoo, to continue his route thence through the heart of Africa to Senegal.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Effects of a change in Government. A gentleman in New York, has received a letter from his friend in Lisbon, which says—"The political situation of affairs render, it necessary that in your future letters you omit all political remarks or information, and that your letters be confined to family affairs and business. You must also discontinue sending us any newspapers."

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1823.

We neglected to mention, at the proper time, the election of Delegates for this county, to attend the meeting to be held at Raleigh in November next, for the purpose of devising some plan to ascertain with certainty, the sentiments of the people on the subject of a Convention, and of pointing out, for the consideration of the Public, such parts of our constitution as are deemed defective, and which require amendment. The delegates chosen by the citizens of this county, were *John A. Cameron* and *Jno. Armstrong*, Esqrs.

From the returns which we have seen, we believe there will be a pretty full representation of the western counties in the proposed meeting at Raleigh: and from the character of the gentlemen elected, we have no doubt that their proceedings will be characterized by moderation and firmness, and that whatever plans they may adopt, for the attainment of the object which the West have in view, will receive the ready sanction of the people. The object now is, to ascertain, beyond a doubt, the will of the people; and when that shall be clearly known, so that not even our opposers can question it, the course of the West will be as plain as the noon-day sun. The constitution does not require a legislative sanction to the call of a Convention; but it expressly says, that the "*people* of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof." Let the will of the people, then, be ascertained, and obeyed, either with the approbation of the Legislature, or without it.

The constitution having made no provisions respecting its alteration, the right, consequently, of deciding when amendments shall be made, and in what manner, remains in the hands of the people, as it never was surrendered. The legislature is not constitutionally invested with the power of deciding whether or not the constitution needs amendment; when, therefore, it is asked, as a mere matter of form, to take measures for ascertaining the public sentiment, as to an alteration of the constitution, and refuses a request so reasonable, the only alternative left, is the one which the friends of a Convention have already adopted. There can be no question of the propriety of the step which they have taken; and of their motives, the result will show that they are most correct and patriotic.

Recent news from Spain is not of such a nature as to create any very flattering hopes of the success of the Spanish patriots. Defection after defection, takes place in the ranks of the constitutionalists; and the patriotic Spaniards who remain true to their country in this her hour of peril, we fear will not be able, by prolonging the contest, to arouse the vengeance of the people against their invaders. We do not look upon the cause of liberty in Spain as *hopeless*; but "clouds and darkness" hang over it, and its success depends so much upon chance, upon the very uncertain co-operation of the people, that we can hardly flatter ourselves with any thing more than the bare *possibility* of its triumph, in the present struggle.

The New-York Evening Post of Sept. 1, contains an important Russian state paper, received by the late arrivals, which gives us a farther insight into the views and plans of the Holy Alliance. We have not room for the whole, and shall content ourselves with making a few extracts from the first part of it, which show that the allies understand pretty well the character of the French, and that it was more from the fear of France, than from an apprehension of danger from Spain, that the attack on the Spanish constitutionalists was resolved upon. We are a little surprised that the court of St. Petersburg should have published such a paper at this time, as the French, on learning the ridicule cast upon them, might take it into their heads to defeat the finely conceived plan of the Allies, and bring about the very event which they so much dreaded. But the Russian autocrat doubtless thought, that the occupation of Madrid, and the ease with which the French had penetrated thither, was decisive of the war, and that consequently the objects of the Allies were already obtained: Spain, however, is not yet subdued, nor is it certain that she will be; and Alexander may find, to his mortification, that he has boasted too soon of the success of his iniquitous scheme of employing one people to cut the throats of another, for the purpose of riveting the chains of slavery on both.

EXTRACTS.

"The judicious and unprejudiced observer could not well avoid, in the course of last year, seeing two causes of alarm, which must be removed, unless Europe was to be replunged in all the horrors of revolutionary war, and of the fruits to be lost, which the present wishes and exertions for the happiness of nations had produced and cherished during the last eight years. These two objects were the state of the Western Peninsula and that of France. The latter was doubtless, the most important to Europe, and therefore merited the most mature consideration.

"What was France in 1822? A volcano over which we walked with trembling? What was to be feared from France? That some accumulations of infernal ingredients would cause the volcano to burst, and that the all-consuming lava would issue in a torrent like that of 1790. The inevitable consequence would have been, new wars, the duration and the issue of which it was impossible to foresee. Nay, the Peninsula might have joined revolutionary France, and thus the East of Europe have been engaged in a contest with the West, which would probably have made Germany the theatre of desolation and bloodshed. If unprejudiced individuals could not avoid feeling such apprehensions in 1822, how much more must they have engaged the Cabinets, which desired nothing so much as the preservation of tranquility, to which all their endeavours were directed.

"Daily experience showed that the elements of revolution were spread in France, not only among the citizens, but even in the Army, which should be the true support of the Throne, and the security of the French nation. The mild Sovereign of France was compelled to adopt rigorous measures, and saw with regret that his unceasing efforts to make his children happy had not the success which they certainly would have had on other nations. Hostile winds brought from the west principles and maxims, which only served to kindle the fire on this side of the Pyrenees. They even possessed the minds of persons who were called in the great Council of France, to co-operate in its real happiness. In fine they threatened to destroy the fruits, which the King of France was incessantly labouring to mature.

"Such a state of things, which, in its possible consequences, affected all Europe, could not be disregarded by the Sovereigns, and least of all could they escape the penetrating eye of the Emperor who is so devoted to peace. The great question, how this state of things was to be remedied must of course be discussed at Verona, and it deserved the whole attention of the assembled Sovereigns.

"Proceeding on the fundamental principle of the Holy Alliance, to uphold with a strong hand the restored order of things, and the happiness of nations, the whole Diplomatic Assembly at Verona, clearly saw that it was high time to stop the sources, which threatened from the west of Europe to deluge the world with new sufferings.—Only the means of attaining this important object were to be considered.

"We of course are not going to recapitulate the proceedings of the Congress, but we may now admire the profound views and the elevation of mind that were necessary to reach the goal where we now are. In a few words, the problem was, to make use of a nation not yet tranquilized, to bring back another nation, and with that all Europe to a fully consolidated repose.

"The foundation of the proceedings adopted was a just view of the history and character of the French nation, which in the noble occupations of war had developed national activity, and always forgot the discords which, spread by the evil-minded, threatened to destroy the national prosperity. The history of the last six months proves the correctness of this estimate of the French character, and the wisdom of the measures adopted. France, since the march of its army, was, as was foreseen, returned to a state of tranquility in which a high spirited people is flattered at seeing its victorious standards wave in the territory of a foreign and heroic nation. The nation which thought itself humbled, finds itself again raised to the rank of an independent nation, able to perform great deeds by its own exertions. It sees the name of its future King, enrolled in the list of Generals, who will defend his own kingdom from attack. It sees a brave nation retire before its armies, and the majority of that nation come to meet them with wreaths of victory. No more was necessary to attain the second great object mentioned in the beginning of these remarks."

We have been permitted, by a mercantile friend, to make the following extract from a letter from his Liverpool correspondent, of the 5th July; and we publish it with the hope, that it will have a tendency to induce our cotton planters to take more pains in cleaning and putting up their cotton, as by so doing, a character may be established for their brands, and improved prices obtained.

We are glad to perceive, that the lot of cotton which commanded the highest price, was the crop of a gentleman in this place, who is an active member of our Agricultural Society, and a zealous promoter of improvements in our system of cultivation.

EXTRACT.

"Agreeably to your request, we annex a particular account of the qualities of each planter's mark, as pointed out by you for your future guidance, and the valuation as made by our Brokers on the 3d instant. You will observe, by the descriptions, that not one of the parcels reaches the denomination of 'prime,' nor even so far as 'good;' the best of them being only described as 'fair to fair good.'"

J. H. 220 bales, middling to middling fair, mixed with a little high color and dirt, - pr. lb. 8 1-2*d.*
J. A. C. 18 do. fair to good fair, 9*d.*
C. R. 40 do. very middling, discolored and rather dirty, - 8*d.*
Sundries 14 do. middling fair, of fair bright with a little reddish color and some seed, - - 8 3-4*d.*
Ditto 41 do. middling fair, little mixed with some blue, and rather dirty, - - 8 5-9*d.*

To the Editor of the Observer:

In your last paper, you very properly request the attention of the Grand Jury to the condition of the *Roads* leading to Fayetteville; my object in addressing you is to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the state of the *Bridges* generally, and in particular to the Bridge on the Elizabeth road, over Rock-fish creek, which is in a most dangerous condition.

X. Y. Z.

☞ An appropriation, we learn, was made by our county court, at its late term, for the purpose of re-building the bridge so justly complained of by our correspondent; and arrangements, we presume, will be made, to have it erected with the least possible delay.—EDITOR.

TO FARMERS.

When your Corn is ripe, go through your fields and select ears of corn which grow on the most prolific stalks, and plant of this selection every year, and you will find your stalks to bear two and often three ears to a stalk. Give it a fair trial, and you will be well satisfied.

A Richmond County Farmer.

SEPT. 2, 1823.

The sickness which prevails in the vicinity of Philadelphia has become so general and alarming, that a public meeting has been held to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers, and the result has been the appointment of several committees.

We are sorry to hear, by travellers from the upper country, that a great deal of sickness exists among the people. No house is free from it, and all along the roads persons are seen lying sick.

Our lot is comparatively fortunate. There are in this city some cases of intermittent fever. They are not, however, numerous, and very few of them have terminated fatally.

Nat. Int.

A shave upon John Bull.—We have been told that some agents of American houses, now in England, have made a handsome speculation by purchasing up much of the cotton in the British market, and selling it out again two days afterwards, at a handsome advance.—*N. Y. paper.*

A Loyal Peer.—The London Courier of the 20 July states, that Earl Grosvenor had declared, that if he had been the Archbishop of Canterbury, on a certain occasion, *he would have thrown the Bible at King George's head.* "As this," adds the Courier, "is the only thing his lordship ever said which is likely to be remembered by posterity, it should be rightly remembered."

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

FROM THE BELLOWS-FALLS INTELLIGENCER.

In the year 1798, living on the Ohio, I became acquainted with George Jellowy, a chief of the Delaware Indians: he possessed great natural, and considerable acquired abilities, having received a good English education. One day, after he had been relating some of the hardships incident to the Indian manner of living, I asked him what it could be that induced him, after the sweets of civilization, to return to his native wilds again? He was sitting smoking: he arose from his seat in agitation; the smoke rolled forth in columns; the natural hauteur of his countenance was heightened to a fierce, bold, and daring look, for which he was truly terrific. Walking across the room several times, repeating with emphasis, the sweets of civilization! sweets of civilization! turning towards me, he accosted me thus:—"Are you a Christian?" Yes.—"Are you a Republican?" Yes.—"What is the greatest blessing on earth?" Liberty. "Yes, yes," added he, with a countenance which seemed to look me through; "and you good Christian, you good Republican owes you a dollar, and has it not; you will go away to another brother that writes, and get a piece of written paper, take it to another brother that rides, and give it to him, who will take the poor brother and lock him up in a stone house—and your three brothers, all good Republicans, will deprive the needy brother of the greatest blessing on earth (his liberty,) for the sake of a dollar!—These are the sweets of civilization; these are the blessings of Republican liberty." Then, with an elevated look and voice, he prayed to the Great Spirit to be kept from such sweets of civilization, and that the white people would not nickname themselves, as they now did, in calling themselves Christians, Republicans, &c. when their works so much belie their professions.

I was so much overawed, that I can find no answer yet, although I have searched for one these twenty-four years.

Lower Canada.—A correspondent of the New-York Advocate informs that the trade of Canada is in a dreadful state. A number of failures had taken place, and among them was a person high in office, who stopped payment for 142,000*l.* sterling; 60,000*l.* is due to the government, and 20,000*l.* to the Montreal Bank. The chief articles of export are Pot and Pearl Ashes. They opened in the spring at $200 per ton, and gradually fell to $140, owing to orders from N. York and Boston. It is supposed that there will not be one ton of ashes shipped from Montreal that will not leave a dead loss of from 10*l.* to 12*l.* sterling. The quantity exported is more than England requires for two years. The merchants of the United States are interested in these shipments, not being aware that the increase is 20,000 barrels.

Longevity.—The following statement of the ages of a family in Connecticut, is probably without a parallel in this country or any other: the father, dead, at 92, mother, do. 94, after being married 70 years and having 9 children, viz: son, living, 91; daughter, dead, 17; son, do. 86, son, do. 74; son, living, 81; do. do. 79: daughter, do. 77; son, do. 75; and the 7th son who is a physician, 72; all the years completed—making 908 years, or 82 1-2 to each person, and 5 of them still living.

Chas. Gaz.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday, the 4th inst. Mrs. CAROLINE DAVIS, consort of Mr. D. A. Davis, aged 18 years.

In this county, on Sunday last, FLORA, infant daughter of Mr. Lauchlin M'Lean.

At Calcutta, on the 7th March last, of the Cholera Morbus, the Rev. WILLIAM WARD, one of the Baptist missionaries at Serampore. He had been ill but one day.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, Sept. 6.

ARRIVED,

Brig Fanny, Thacker, from Havana, 173 hhds. Molasses, 24 hhds and 60 bbls. Sugar, 74 bags coffee, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

Sloop Truth, Wortman, from Boston.

Sloop Protector, Willse, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Sloop Truth, Wortman, for New York.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have located themselves on Bow-street, one door east of the Post-Office, where all orders in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage; and promise that no exertions shall be wanting, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N & D. M'PHERSON.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1823.—15**

All kinds of Blanks

For sale at the Observer Office.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	.35	50
Peach,	do.	5	62½
Bacon, - -	lb.	10	12½
Beeswax, -	do.	30	32
Butter, - -	do	15	25
Bagging -	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	29	31
2d & 3d qual.	do		
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton, - -	do	12	13½
Corn, - -	bushel	45	55
Copperas -	lb.	3½	4
Flax -	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet -	do	6 00	
Feathers -	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,	90	1 10
Country, -	do	43	45
Ginger -	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron, - -	100 lb.	4 75	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime, - -	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard -	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar -	lb.	9	10
Logwood -	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses, -	gallon,	40	45
Nutmegs -	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork -	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Port er London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	lb.	24	26
Pimento, -	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,		8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	4 00	
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice, - -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags -	lb.	2	6
Shot, - -	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf, -	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre -	do	12½	20
Tallow, -	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson, -	do	1 25	
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris -	lb.	65	
Wheat, - -	bush.	85	90
Whiskey, - -	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60: 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
South-Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6*a* 7½

Wilmington, Sept. 6.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 13; Flour, superfine, $7; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 35 to 37; Tar, 90 to 95; Pitch, 2 75 *a* 3; Turpentine, 2 75; Bacon, 8 to 8½; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 28 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 90 to 1; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60; Sugar, 8 *a* 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey Rye, none.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, wherein the Post Master General is Plaintiff, and Arch. L. Brown and Jas. Holmes are defendants, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on 21st Oct. next, between the legal hours, at Sampson Court House, the following LANDS, viz:—540 Acres, known by the name of the Rocky Marsh Land, lying about eight miles below Sampson Court House.

Also, 500 Acres, lying on the waters of Jumping Run, four miles below the above tract, taken as the property of James Holmes, to satisfy the claims in said writ set forth.

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*
JOHN M'K. STRONG, *Deputy.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 9th 1823.—3t17.

Marshal's Sale.

I SHALL expose to public sale, for cash, on the 25th October next, between the legal hours, at the Court House in Fayetteville, 970 acres *LAND*, lying on Black River, adjoining the lands of John Smith, taken as the property of Robert Draughan, dec. to satisfy a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, in favour of the Post Master General.

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*
JNO. M'K STRONG, *Deputy.*
September 10, 1823.—3t17.

Bank Stock, on Credit.

FIFTY-SIX shares C. Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Dan. Cress, dec'd. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of 6 months, on *Tuesday, the 7th of October next.* Bonds, with two approved securities, will be required.

JOSHUA GAY, } *Ex'rs.*
EDWD. CRESS }

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823.—4t18.

For Sale, or Rent,

THAT well known *PUBLIC HOUSE* and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel.* For a tavern, no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last 40 or 50 years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden, and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled, and will accommodate from 16 to 20 horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves.

JOHN KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1823.—3t18.

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Sampson county, on the 26th August last, a negro man and a woman, whom he says is his wife, and that they belong to Duncan Calhoun, living about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, in Cumberland county. The man says his name is Jordan, and the woman's Phillis. The fellow is of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet high, and 35 years of age; the woman black, nearly the same height, and about 20 years of age.

L. COGDELL, *Jailor.*

Clinton, Sampson Co. Sept. 3, 1823. 1w‡

For Sale.

THE subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, requests all those indebted to him to make payment before the 1st of October, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

He offers for sale, the House and Lot where he now resides, on Hay street; a convenient and pleasant situation for a family, about one and a half acres of *Land*; also, one Lot, about 7 acres, near, Hill's Mill, with two slaughter pens on it; one Lot near Council Hall; six acres and one Lot near the jail. Payment can be made by taking up accommodation paper at Bank. Also, the *Store House* opposite Mr. Stedman's brick building.—Enquire of S. P. Ashe, T. C. Blake, or

EDMUND BLAKE.

September 9, 1823.—5t18.

Yadkin Na. Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

August 30, 1823.—5t19.

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware-House standing on it.

Likewise, a negro GIRL, who is a very excellent house servant. Notes, negotiable at the Banks will be received in payment.

MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Barge, deceased.

Sept. 10, 1823. 15*.

Runaway.

CRANSTOURNE, otherwise called Cranston, my negro man, aged between 40 and 50 years, left my plantation in Marlborough District, South-Carolina, about the first of this month. In February, 1815, I purchased him at Gen. Lee's in Robeson county, North Carolina, at Sheriff sale: he was, prior to that sale, the property of a Mr. Curry, a carpenter. It is probable he has returned to his old neighborhood. His acquaintance was very extensive, reaching from Gen. Lee's late residence, to a Mr. Patterson's, an old man, perhaps high up the raft swamp, who formerly owned him.—Cranston has lost a part of the ball of one of his great toes by a cancer wart, since I bought him; and before that he lost a small part of one of his ears, by fighting or otherwise. He is sturdy built, of the best mould for strength and durability, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing, I think, is principally cotton and wool, and cotton, of home manufacture. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will bring him to me or secure him in any jail, in either of the Carolinas, so that I get him; and if any white man should harbor him, and the fact be established in a court of justice, in either of the states, I will give the informer such compensation as shall make it very profitable to him; and will rejoice to attend and aid in the prosecution.

JAMES A. HARRINGTON

Near Cheraw, S. Carolina.

August 30, 1823.—6t20.

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with garden, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various part of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—tf19.

For Sale,

25 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Hhds. superior Molasses,
50 Sacks Liverpool brown Salt,
60 Ps. Cotton Bagging,
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.

C. P. & S. W. Talmadge.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

RECONCILEMENT.

Although the tear-drop gliding
Makes thee lovelier than before,
Yet weep not at my chiding,
I will never chide thee more.

Let thy lip no longer quiver,
Let thy bosom's heaving cease,
Though they lend more bliss than ever
To the long, long kiss of peace.

Could my lips with scorn deceive thee,
Might boast our broken tie;
But to lose thee, and to leave thee,
Were to part with peace and die.

TO A MOURNER.

The creeping worm that, weak and weary,
Was slumbering in its narrow cell,
Enraptur'd, bursts that prison dreary,
And, fluttering, leaves its wither'd shell:
Gently moving——gaily roving
Far away from earthly care,
Soaring brightly——wafted lightly
Through the boundless fields of air.

Thou, Mourner! dry that thoughtless tear,
And gaze no more upon the dead;
'Tis but a solitary bier!
No earthly spirit lingers there;
On wings of light to Heaven 'tis fled!

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS &c.

[Selected for the National Gazette]

FROM AN ENGLISH JOURNAL.

THE EFFECTS OF BENEFICENCE

More extensive than are foreseen, or intended, illustrated in the Story of Doctor Clement.

Mr. Eden, of Wildrose-hall, had made his fortune in India. A very short time before his return to England, having seen at Calcutta, an amiable and beautiful young lady, the cousin and companion of Lady Alwin, the wife of Colonel Alwin; and never considering her small, or no dowry as an objection, he asked, and received her hand. He regarded her beauty, amiable dispositions, and elegant accomplishments, as sufficient dowry; nor was he disappointed in his choice, for she was as deserving as she was fair. On his return to Britain, he purchased a fine house and extensive park in the western part of Essex; and having nothing wherewithal to accuse himself during his residence in the East, and being therefore as easy in mind as in external circumstances, he flattered himself with the prospect of happiness.

One dark autumnal evening, soon after he had taken possession of his villa, while sitting in his parlour during a dreadful storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, a post chaise drove up to his door; and a servant informed him, that an old gentleman wished permission to pass the night in his house. He learned too, that the stranger was just come from the Continent; that he was on his way from Colchester to London; that the driver, not well acquainted with the country, and confounded with the violence of the tempest, had mistaken the lane that led to Wildrose-hall for the road to Rumford; and that the gentleman was so very ill, that he could not venture to go even as far as the nearest inn. It is needless to say that he was received with the kindest welcome. For, besides that Mr. Eden's humanity would have so inclined him, there was something particularly interesting in the gray hair, dignified carriage, open countenance, and dejected air of the stranger. He remained some days at the hill till somewhat recovered, and in that time the prepossessions of Eden in his behalf grew into strong attachment.

'I have been indeed unfortunate,' said the old gentleman, giving some account of himself, as soon as his strength permitted him; 'and I know not that my misfortunes are at an end. I was happily established in the early part of my life as a physician in the North of England. By the death of a maternal uncle in the Island of Antigua, and whose name I was by his will appointed to assume, I succeeded to a considerable fortune. It was necessary, however, that I should go thither to receive the investiture and possession of his property and estates. The vessel in which I sailed was seized by a Moorish pirate, was carried to Barbary, and I was never heard of, by my friends; for the governor of Magadore learning my profession, sent me immediately to Fez, to render what assistance I could to the emperor of Morocco, who was at that time afflicted with a dangerous malady. I was willing, from every consideration, to give him all the aid in my power; and hoped that if I was successful, my freedom might be the price of my service. But I was cruelly disappointed. My success in restoring the emperor to health, made him conceive me so necessary to his welfare, that he would not suffer me to depart: so that observing my impatience, he allowed me to have no communication with any person whatsoever, who could give notice of my situation to any of the British consuls. In all other respects I must do him the justice of acknowledging, that I was treated with the utmost kindness, and lived even in a state of barbarous luxury. After the emperor's death, my situation for some time underwent no change, for his successor considered me as no less necessary to himself than I had been to his father. At length, however, my melancholy was growing into despondency. I had been eighteen years in a state of captivity; my health was visibly impaired, and the young emperor, with a humanity which I must commend, consented to my departure; nor did he part with me without expressions of friendship; and an ample compensation, not for the bondage I had endured, but for the services I had rendered him. I returned by Italy and Germany, on account of the troubles in France; and coming from Hamburg to Colchester, I am not more afflicted with fatigue and weakness, than with anxiety to receive intelligence of my family, which consisted, at the time I left them, of a wife, and infant of three years old. If they survive, I may yet be happy. I left them in easy circumstances, and to the care of an affectionate friend. But if they survive not! he sighed and his voice faltered, 'if they survive not! would to heaven that I also were dead! or had never returned!"

Eden's sympathy and desire of affording him relief, need not be doubted. He inquired by what address he might procure him the important information he so anxiously wished for. 'I have already written,' said he, 'from Colchester, and have also written from this place. I persuade myself that in the space of a day, or a few hours, I shall be certified of my happiness or utter misery. I was Dr. Clement in the city of Leeds'—'Merciful heaven!' interrupted Eden. 'Dr. Clement of Leeds! my friend, my deliverer, and my protector!' he fell on his neck and embraced him. The stranger was overwhelmed with amazement. 'And have you forgotten me?' cried Eden; 'the poor boy whom you saved from an ignominious punishment; received into your family, educated and sent abroad?'—'Frank!' said the venerable old man, scarcely able to speak for tears; 'Frank, whom I sent to school?' 'The same, the same,' said Eden; 'poor Frank Eden! whom you saved and protected; who am now, by the blessing of heaven, in wealth and esteem: and glad, beyond the power of expression, at now meeting, and under my own roof, with my kind benefactor.'

"Francis Eden had been a poor man's son. His parents having died while he was yet an infant; and being left to the care of a distant relation, it need not be a matter of surprise, if at ten years old his education should be neglected, and his habits unpromising. In fact, he had been carried before a magistrate for attempting to take some fruit from a gentleman's garden. The poor orphan was to have been punished and sent to the workhouse. Dr. Clement was present. Moved by his ignominious appearance, by his tears and helpless condition, he interposed; took him home to his house; found him worthy of his attention; had him educated; and recommended him to a merchant in London. By him, being found deserving, he was sent out to India; where, by the most able, upright, and honorable conduct, he realized such a sum as enabled him to return with splendour.

"But neither splendour, outward circumstances, nor high reputation, nor even the consciousness of virtue, had been able to secure his felicity. His friend perceived it. Sitting under a walnut tree in the shrubbery adjoining to the house, while they expected the return of Dr. Clement's despatches, 'You seem thoughtful,' said he to Eden; 'too thoughtful for the happiness of your condition.' Eden looked at him with some surprise: sighed: fixed his eyes on the ground: 'You have observed it, then?' he said. 'Indeed, my friend, I am afraid I am not happy. And to you I will use no reserve. Yet I cannot express the cause; it is so strange; so unexpected, but so sufficient to spoil my peace. My wife'—and then he paused; was unable to speak.—Clement gazed with amazement. He was also terrified. Hideous images possessed his fancy. He was afraid and loth to make any inquiry. He had thought the wife of his friend in all respects excellent. She was indeed reserved; and had something dejected in her appearance. But she was withal so correct in her deportment, so respectful to her husband, so attentive to his friend.—'It is impossible! she must be good!' he thus rallied his recollection; banished suspicion; was ashamed of his fears; and with some indignation, not against Eden, but against himself, 'is she not excellent?' he exclaimed. 'Most excellent!' replied his friend, 'Most lovely! most engaging! blameless as an angel of light! and yet I fear'—and he groaned with anguish—'I fear I am not her choice.' His friend, in the kindest and most affectionate manner wished for more information.

"Her delicacy of mind,' said Eden, 'is indeed most afflicting. She had no fortune; was understood to be of respectable parentage; had been entitled to high expectation; had lost her parents; and had become dependent. Satisfied in every respect concerning her sentiments and her deportment; penetrated with her beauty and accomplishments; and observing how much it pained her to expatiate on the circumstances of her early life, I have hitherto, as we have not long been united, refrained from being very minute in my inquiry into particulars: the more so, that on all such occasions, she seems to feel herself more indebted to me than perhaps her own feelings, and I am sure more than mine, can endure. This indeed is the source of my suffering. She appears to have continually in her thoughts, that I have raised her to opulence from a state of dependence. She does not set sufficient value on her deserts; and is too deeply impressed with the sense of great obligation. She respects me indeed too much; is grateful, but does not love. Her love is lost in excessive gratitude. What can I do! All my endeavours to make her easy, all my desires of pleasing, give additional weight to the kindness that has oppressed her. I almost despair of meeting in her with that friendship and affection which can subsist between those persons only who think themselves somewhat equal. And if so, such is my disposition, that our connection cannot be happy.' 'Have you ever,' said Clement, with great anxiety, 'have you ever spoken to her on this very important and interesting subject?'

'Mrs. Alwin,' answered Eden, 'has done so; not, however, at my suggestion; but in consequence, as it were, of their mutual attachment; and has received from her the most ingenuous, yet painful confession of her infirmity. She tells her, that feeling high obligation, she cannot view me on such a footing of equality, as would justify the freedom, ease, and familiarity which I so sincerely desire'—'Has she any other relation,' said Clement, 'than the family of Mrs. Alwin?'—'I know not that she has,' answered Eden. 'Her father, whose name was Fitzalleyn, had some property in this country; but much more in one, I know not which, of our American islands. While yet an infant she lost her mother: and her father, for some reason that I never knew, or do not remember, had before that time gone abroad, and has never been heard of. Meantime her estate in the West Indies has been so much embezzled, or so unproductive, that it has served her in little stead; and those persons who had charge of what property she had at home, having become bankrupt, she fell into those circumstances which are as painful to remember as to endure. The only person who shewed her any friendship, was Mrs. Alwin, who treated her indeed as a sister, and whom she accompanied to Calcutta.'

"Clement seemed to give slight attention to the concluding part of the narrative. He was lost in the deepest abstraction; he groaned; struck his hand on his forehead, and his bosom heaved with extreme agitation. Eden observing, asked if he was indisposed? He did not answer; did not seem to have heard him; rose from his seat, and walked about in extreme perturbation. Then turning abruptly, 'I must see Mrs. Eden.' 'She shall wait upon you,' said Eden tenderly, but with astonishment. 'She is my daughter,' exclaimed the stranger 'Has, not that occurred to you? But no! I must not say so. Alas! I may be mistaken. Yet I, on leaving England, took the name of Fitzalleyn; left my daughter an infant; was never heard of! Her mother dead!' So saying, he fell back on the seat, and found relief in a flood of tears. The state of Eden's feelings defies words and description. His astonishment, however, some transient doubts, and some fears, soon rebuked by his hopes, and his hopes themselves, were instantly absorbed in all the ravishment of expectation. The dear object of his faithful and most tender regard, must be the child of his earliest friend, of his deliverer, of his protector? She was now to feel herself on that footing of equality, which in the extreme, and somewhat blameable delicacy of her sentiments, she held essential to the ease and confidence of mutual love. If any obligation remained, he was the person to be obliged. He assured his friend 'that it must be so; and as far as youth could resemble age, that his daughter resembled him; and urged him therefore to give immediate intimation to his dear Matilda.'—'Matilda was the name of my child,' said Clement, now recovered from agitation and in a tone of acquiescing complacency. 'But still there may be some mistake; and the consequences of disappointment in a matter so intimately interesting to us both, and to your dear Matilda, might be unspeakably fatal. The probabilities are as you say; but we must not yield to them rashly.'

"A servant now announced to them the arrival of Mrs. Alwin. Her father was one of the persons to whom Clement, who was his kinsman, and not knowing that he was the father of Mrs. Alwin, had addressed himself for information. He sent by his daughter, who flew on the wings of friendship, the very joyful intelligence, which Eden and his honoured benefactor had already, the one with eagerness and the other with caution, ventured in some degree to anticipate. Yet the joy of Clement, while he blessed his affectionate child, was mingled with sad remembrance, and with the tender recollection of her amiable mother. Time, however, and the consolation he now received, restored him to becoming composure; beams of the gentlest serenity shone on his hoary locks; for his children continued virtuous, and were rewarded with as much enjoyment as virtue can here expect.

"Whatsoever opinion may be formed of the preceding story, which is founded on facts, and whatsoever sentiments it may tend to excite, I persuade myself that one reflection in particular will arise unsuggested in the breasts of my philanthropical friends; for they will reflect with pleasure, that the indulgence of a philanthropical temper, and the performance of benevolent actions, may produce effects so beneficial, as to mock calculation; and in ways beyond the reach of conjecture; and at times when expectation is dead."

FROM AN ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

In the church-yard of Bayswater mid-way down the ground on the left hand, leaning against the wall, obscured by nettles and rank grass, unnoticed, and perhaps unknown, stands a rude memorial of common rough stone, indebted to no gifted and cunning hand for beauty of form and to no elegant mind for the inscription with which it is covered. It is the tomb-stone of Laurence Sterne. Perhaps his country men, who are so patriotic, so witty, when the wine is good, so affectionate in their remembrances, so fond of numbering Sterne among those steady lights which contribute to the fixed splendour of Ireland, may reflect, while they laugh and wonder, and weep over his pages, that he sleeps among the vulgar dead, and have the grace to propose to honour themselves by erecting a monument to his memory. That the noble, the wealthy, the witty, and the gay, left the interment of Sterne and the erection of his grave stone, to mechanics and strangers, is a reprocah that can never be removed.

Near this place lies the body of
The Reverend Laurence Sterne, A. M.
died Sept. 13, 1768, aged 53 years.

This monumental stone was erected to the memory of the deceased by two brother Masons; for although he did not live to be a member of their society, yet all his incomparable performances evidently prove him to have acted by rule and square. They rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable character to after ages.

What did it boot him, ridiculed, abused,
By fools insulted, and by prudes accused;
In him, mild reader, view thy future fate;
Like him, despise what were a sin to hate,
&c. &c. W. & S.

PORTRAIT.

"Could you not give a little expression to the countenance?" said a gentleman to an eminent English painter, who showed him a portrait that he had just finished? 'I have made that attempt,' replied the painter; "but what the picture gained in expression, it lost in likeness; and by the time there was a little common sense in the countenance, no body knew for whom it was intended. I was obliged, therefore, to make an entire new picture, with the face perfectly like, and perfectly meaningless, as you now see it."

Moral.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

On punctuality in the fulfilment of engagements.

1. Every individual should be punctual in the fulfilment of his pecuniary engagements from *the general embarrassment and distress which may arise from the neglect of his duty.* One failure unavoidably creates another, and that another, and another, and so on almost indefinitely. To illustrate this by a single example. The husbandman stipulates to pay at a given time the mechanic for labour which has been performed by him. On this stipulated sum the mechanic relies not only for the subsistence of his family, but for the fulfilment of his engagements to the merchant. The merchant, within a given period, is to make returns to those from whom he has received his goods. Now, by a failure in the first instance, there may be in the second, third and so on to an unknown extent. And by such failures and disappointments, immense multitudes may ultimately be reduced to the deepest distress.

2. *Truth* demands that every individual should meet with promptitude the engagements into which he has entered. Those who have contracted debts, have solemnly obligated themselves to discharge them at a specified period. Now if they do not discharge them at such period, are they not guilty of direct falsehood; unless they have been prevented by the providence of God. Most assuredly they are.

3. *Justice* demands punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts.—Here it is taken for granted, that there is a perfect understanding between the parties when these contracts are made—and that there is no fraud practised on the part of the creditor. For the articles of which he thus disposes, he is in the strictest justice, entitled to an equivalent, and an equivalent at the stipulated period. This will apply to the loan of money, the sale of land, and of goods, of the productions of the earth, or of any other articles of commerce.

4. Another motive which may be urged for punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts, is that the want of this is calculated, in an eminent degree, to *impair* that *confidence* which the welfare of society demands should be placed in its different members.

5. A want of punctuality in the payment of debts is a *most prolific source of misunderstandings, broils, and contentions;* and through these, it often occasions great *waste of property.*

It is, I repeat, a most prolific source of misunderstandings,—broils and contentions. Where is not ample evidence of the truth of this position to be found? How many individuals, irritated and incensed by the temporizing [illegible] which their debtors have [illegible] have been driven to the law [illegible] land for redress? And thus [illegible] frequently an altar has been [illegible] ed on which the flame of [illegible] hallowed passion has been [illegible] led. Here envy and [illegible] revenge have burst forth [illegible] their fury. Here a tum[illegible] been raised which has de[illegible] the peace and harmony of [illegible] lies, neighborhoods and [illegible] Here a spirit of prejudice, [illegible] position, of rancour betwe[illegible] viduals, has been commu[illegible] has followed them to their [illegible]

In such contentions also [illegible] is often the destruction of [illegible] property—in multitudes [illegible] of far more than the whole [illegible] of the original debt. Go[illegible] our land, visit every state, [illegible] city, town, and how many [illegible] ions of dollars, within thirty [illegible] past, have been squandered [illegible] the want of punctuality in [illegible] filment of contracts.

1. Among the means of preventing this evil, I would [illegible] in the first place, that *every individual should resolutely refuse to contraction of debts unless sources fully justify it.* Many failures are to be attributed [illegible] a neglect of this precaution. Thousands and tens of thousands not consider their means. They rush blindfold into danger. They venture when they have no slightest authority for so doing. Thus they involve themselves difficulties from which scarcely any thing short of a miracle can extricate them.

2 Another means which would ever prove most efficacious in promoting punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts, is *the practice of rigid economy.* Man's necessary wants are but few and simple. Let all those then who have contracted debts look over the items of their expenses. Let them, in the fear of Almighty God, ascertain what are indispensably requisite, and what are not. In this examination, let not unsanctified pride, or personal vanity be consulted—let not a vitiated appetite or a domineering fancy be gratified.—At the close of this examination, let all the articles which are not absolutely necessary be at once expunged. In a simple manner, in the course of a few years, immense sums might be saved for the payment of debts. How much is expended every year by multitudes, in vain amusements—How much for the needless purchase of ardent spirits—how much for the useless decoration of the body—How much, in various other ways, that does not in the least contribute to the health, comfort or happiness of individuals, or to the welfare of the community.

3. Another means which would ever facilitate the payment of debts is *the avoiding habits of procrastination.* There are many who have ample resources—abundance sufficient for the immediate liquidation of every demand against them—and yet what is perfectly astonishing, they are never ready to meet such demands. They procrastinate from day to day, and from week to week, and from month to month—they renew their engagements and make the most solemn promises. Let no one say to himself, I will put off till the next year, next month, next week, or even next day, the payment of those debts which have now become due, and which he is abundantly able to discharge.

4. The last means which I shall mention to which all are to resort for relief from pecuniary embarrassments, and to aid them in fulfilling with punctuality their engagements, is *the imploring of the constant direction and blessing of Heaven.* Without the co-operation of his Maker, man, with his boasted wisdom and strength can do nothing.

Let every individual, as he regards the cause of truth, of justice and of humanity, and as he regards the welfare of the community, resolve, without delay, that he will resort to every means in his power, and never rest till he can in truth affirm, I owe no man any thing. How eminently would such a course contribute to the peace of all while sojourning here below. How would it smooth their passage to the grave. How would it prepare the way for them to take their flight with higher satisfaction and joy to the regions of immortality.